

# DESCRIPTIONS OF A NEW GENUS AND SOME NEW SPECIES OF EAST INDIAN HYMENOPTERA.

By P. CAMERON.

BRACONIDÆ.

AGATHIDINÆ.

LISITHERIA, gen. nov.

First cubital, prædiscoidal and third discoidal cellules not separated; the recurrent nervure only indicated on the lower side. The præbrachial and the pobrachial cellules not separated; the transverse median nervure interstitial. Malar space short, but distinct. Parapsidal furrows distinct. Post-scutellum keeled. Metanotum with an elongated area in the centre. Mesopleuræ without a rugulose furrow. Maxillary palpi five-jointed. The radius in the hind wings is faint, but distinct; the cubitus is almost obliterated, there is a distinctly closed cellule at the base of the anal. Areolet broadly rounded at the top, the cubital nervures clearly separated. Parapsidal furrows deep. Anterior claws cleft.

The head is not rostriform, as it is in the *Agathidini*, but there is a clear malar space, the eyes being distinctly separated from the base of the mandibles. Palpi longish; the joints not dilated. Antennal scape about three times longer than wide. The pobrachial nervure in the hind wing is entirely obliterated, as is also the transverse pobrachial; the pobrachial, anal and discoidal cellules are obliterated. The long spur of the hinder tibiæ extends beyond the middle of the metatarsus. Abdomen without furrows or depressions; its ovipositor short, hardly projecting. The eyes are large. Labrum projecting; its apex rounded.

✓ LISITHERIA NIGRICORNIS, sp. nov.

Luteous, shining, smooth, the thorax punctured; the metanotum more closely than the rest; the antennæ black, the scape for the greater part rufous, the flagellum closely covered with a pale pile; the hinder tarsi fuscous; the wings clear hyaline, iridescent, the stigma fuscous; the nervures darker. ♀. Length, 6-7 mm.

*Hab.* Deesa (Nurse).

Antennæ longer than the body, slender. Face closely and distinctly punctured; the clypeus almost impunctate; immediately below the antennæ are two longish, rounded tubercles. The ocellar region and the middle of the occiput above are blackish. There are two stout keels on the scutellar depressions. The keels forming the central area on the metanotum are stout, oblique, and are united on the top; they are more distinct on the upper than on the lower half; there is a distinct keel below the spiracles. Legs thickly covered with white pubescence.

ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

✓ HALIPHERA FLAVOMACULATA, sp. nov.

Black; the inner orbits broadly below to the clypeal foveæ, narrowly above to the top of the eyes, a curved mark on the outer half

above, half of it below the eyes, the palpi, the edge of the pronotum, the scutellum, a line on the middle of the median segment, half on the areola, half on the posterior median area, a curved, narrow line on the under side of the propleuræ, the tubercles, a large mark shortly below the middle of the mesopleuræ, obliquely truncated in front, rounded behind, an irregular mark on the apex of the metapleuræ—rounded above, straight below and at the base and apex—touching the keel, the apex of the petiole, widest in the centre, behind the stigma, a line on the sides of the apex of the second segment, obliquely narrowed on the inner side, a smaller square mark on the apex of the third and the middle of the seventh segment, lemon-yellow. Legs black; the apices of the four front coxæ, the four front trochanters, and a large mark on the hinder coxæ above, lemon-yellow; the fore tibiæ almost entirely, the middle on the basal half, the hinder to beyond the middle, and the greater part of the tarsi, yellowish. On the hinder femora in the middle above is a short lemon-yellow line. Wings hyaline, with a slight fuscous tinge; the stigma and nervures testaceous. ♀. Length, 12–13 mm.

*Hab.* Darjeeling.

The middle of the antennæ has a broad white band, the apex brownish. Face closely and distinctly punctured, and sparsely covered with short pale pubescence; the clypeus is more sparsely and strongly punctured. Mesonotum closely and uniformly punctured, as is also the scutellum, which is covered with pale pubescence. The base of the median segment is closely rugosely punctured; the posterior median area closely transversely striated; the lateral basal areæ are coarsely transversely striated at the apex; the lateral apical areæ bear some stout, irregular transverse keels. Pleuræ closely and irregularly punctured; the meta- below closely and distinctly striated.

The three known species of *Haliphera* may be separated as follows:—

- 1 (2). The centre of the metanotum not marked with yellow, its sides largely yellow; the second and third abdominal segments broadly banded with yellow . . . . . *fuscitarsis*.
- 2 (1). The centre of the metanotum marked with yellow, its sides immaculate; the second and third abdominal segments marked with yellow on the sides only.
- 3 (4). The mark on the centre of the metanotum large, the centre of the hinder femora yellow . . . *maculipes*.
- 4 (3). The mark on the centre of the metanotum small, the hinder femora entirely black . . . . . *flavomaculata*.

#### OXYURA.

✓ *EPYRIS ALBOPILUS*, sp. nov.

Black; a rufous band behind the mandibular teeth, the four posterior trochanters testaceous, the wings fuscous hyaline, with a violaceous tinge, the stigma and nervures black. ♂. Length nearly 10 mm.

*Hab.* Darjeeling.

Antennæ thickly covered with pale pubescence, the scape with long silvery hair; the basal half of the flagellum sparsely with long pale hairs. Front and vertex, except behind the ocelli, closely covered with large, round punctures. Apex of clypeus smooth and shining; the raised central part finely, closely longitudinally striated. The lower half of the mandibles covered sparsely with large deep punctures; beneath with long white hair. The base of the pronotum in part rufous, and irregularly transversely striated; the apex closely punctured. Mesonotum coarsely, but not closely punctured; the furrows complete. The sides and apex of the scutellum strongly punctured, the base in the centre smooth. Post-scutellum keeled laterally, and with an irregular V-shaped area in the centre. Metanotum at the base irregularly reticulated on the sides, the centre irregularly transversely striated, with two lateral keels in the centre, originating from the base and a shorter one, not issuing from the base; the apical slope closely, strongly irregularly reticulated. Propleuræ irregularly striated in the centre; the meso- closely covered with large, round, clearly separated punctures; the metanotum closely and strongly striated; the striæ less strong and interrupted near the base; the upper part with a distinct bordering keel, with a similar keel below it; the space between bears some irregular striæ. The cubital, transverse cubital, and recurrent nervures are clearly indicated in white. Femora sparsely, the tibiæ and tarsi thickly covered with white hair.

The head is fully one-third longer than wide, keeled between the bases of the antennæ, the top of the keel being smooth and dilated. Mandibles large, four-dentate, the apical being the longer and sharper and the basal broader and more rounded than the middle ones. Scutellum flat. Prothorax shorter than the head. Apex of median segment rounded. Mesopleuræ with a wide, crenulated furrow near the apex. The radial cellule is long and narrow; the radius has an oblique slope at the base, and extends close to the apex of the wing; the transverse median nervure has a straight, oblique slope, and is received distinctly beyond the transverse basal, the third basal cellule being completely closed in front; the second discoidal cellule is clearly indicated.

#### DIPLOPTERA.

##### *ODYNERUS RHIPHEUS*, sp. nov.

Black; a broad mark on the pronotum extending to the middle and a line on the apex of the second and third abdominal segments, red; the wings dark fuscous-violaceous, the nervures and stigma black; the basal slope of the first abdominal segment smooth, irregularly margined above. ♀. Length, 8 mm.

*Hab.* Darjeeling.

Front and vertex closely, strongly punctured and sparsely covered with a white pile; there is a small yellow spot in the eye incision and two on the top of the antennal keel. Upper half of clypeus closely and strongly punctured, the lower more sparsely punctured and with the punctures longer; the apex shortly toothed laterally, the space between smooth and rounded at the apex. Apex of pronotum broadly, bluntly rounded, the sides of the basal part margined laterally. Pro- and mesothorax closely rugosely punctured; the post-scutellum stoutly

rugosely punctured; its apex with an oblique slope, opaque, and closely, finely rugose. Base of metanotum irregularly rugose, the rest alutaceous. Pro- and mesopleuræ closely, finely, but distinctly punctured; the meta- alutaceous. First and second segments of the abdomen closely and distinctly punctured; the first with a not very distinct suture on the top of the basal slope; the second is smooth and depressed at the base; the third to fifth segments are minutely punctured, the apical two smooth; the second ventral segment is obliquely produced downwards at the base. The second cubital cellule is much narrowed at the top, being not one-fourth of the length of the third.

A species not unlike *O. sikhimensis*, but is smaller and more slenderly built; that has the post-scutellum not so prominently raised; the second cubital cellule longer compared with the third above; the keel on the base of the first abdominal segment is much more prominent, the base of the mesopleuræ is not smooth and shining, and it wants the wide-curved crenulated furrow.

— *ODYNERUS TYTIDES*, sp. nov.

Black; a line on the scape of the antennæ beneath, a large mark on either side of the top of the clypeus, a line along the lower margin of the eye incision, a trilobate mark above the base of the antennæ, a mark, longer than broad, behind the top of the eyes, the top of the pronotum, the mark narrowed in the middle, tegulæ, two marks, almost united on the base of the scutellum, a mark on the pleuræ below the tegulæ, the apex of the first abdominal segment above, of the second all round, a narrow indistinct line on the third, the apices of the fourth and fifth, of the sixth narrowly and the whole of the seventh, red. Legs black, the apices of the four front femora, the four front tibiæ except in the middle behind, the base of their tarsi and the hinder tibiæ in front rufous. Wings fuscous-violaceous, the nervures and stigma black. ♀. Length, 10-11 mm.

*Hab.* Darjeeling.

Head and thorax closely and distinctly punctured, except on the metanotum, the base of the mesopleuræ, and the lower part of the metanotum at the base. The upper part of the clypeus with large, longish, clearly separated punctures, the lower part with the punctures smaller, rounder, and closer together; its apex with a shallow incision, its sides not forming teeth. Pronotum transverse. Base of scutellum rugosely punctured, the apex closely, strongly longitudinally striated. Post-scutellum strongly rugosely punctured, raised, its sides slightly raised above into blunt teeth, the apex with a steep oblique slope. Metapleuræ closely, irregularly striated, above almost reticulated, at the base above is a space with clearly separated, fine striations; the lower part at the apex laterally projecting into a longish tooth. The first and second abdominal segments are closely, distinctly, but not very strongly punctured, as are also the third, fourth, fifth; the last is impunctate. The second cubital cellule is narrowed at the top, being there less than the length of the space bounded by the first transverse cubital and the first recurrent nervures.

The male is similarly coloured; the tibiæ and tarsi are of a



brighter, more uniform testaceous colour; the clypeus is deeply incised in the middle at the apex; the sides of the incision forming stout teeth; there is a yellow spot on the sides of the post-scutellum.

Comes near to *O. sikhimensis*, Bingh. *O. prudens*, Nurse, may be known from it by the sides of the post-scutellum not being raised into blunt teeth.

(To be continued.)

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## SOME TASMANIAN CASE-BEARING LEPIDOPTERA.

BY FRANK M. LITTLER, F.E.S., M.A.O.U.

THE study of the life-history of case-bearing lepidopterous larvæ is always a subject of interest to entomologists, as there is so much mystery attaching to them. One never knows what unexpected trait is next going to be brought to light. For some time past I have been closely investigating the habits of two species — one a *Psychidæ*, and the other one of the *Tineidæ*. Other species have been less studied, owing to paucity of material; these will be touched on in due course.

It is my intention to give an account of my investigations as far as they go, in the hope they will be of some little interest to my fellow-entomologists. To say that I was surprised at some of the unexpected phases observed is no exaggeration.

### CLANIA LEWINII, Westw.

♂. 25–28 mm. Head, thorax, and antennæ blackish; face white; thorax with two white moderate longitudinal stripes; patagia white, abdomen black; legs black. Fore wings elongate, moderate; costa nearly straight; termen oblique, semi-hyaline, finely irrorated with black scales, especially on margins; cell almost clear transparent. Hind wings with termen rounded, very faintly sinuate beyond middle; colour as in fore wings; a few blackish hairs towards base.

♀. 12–14 mm. Rich cream colour, with the exception of the head and thoracic segments, which are brown. Quite naked, except for a slight pilose fringe of yellowish-white hair on the anal segments, which has the appearance of a tonsure in miniature. The legs, save for the first pair, are rudimentary, and they are but apologies, quite powerless for locomotion. The mouth-parts are very indistinct, and appear coalesced. Eyes absent, merely dark marks where they should be.

That it should be sightless, and without power of locomotion, is not surprising, seeing that it never leaves the case, even for a short time. When the maggot-like imago is taken from its case, and turned on its back on, say, a table, it has a curious method of righting itself. Commencing at the anal extremity, the contents of the body are seemingly forced up towards the head in a